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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The ZEPHYRUS.

NASSAU GARDEN, Broadway—BONNIE'S GIRL.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Lost Son.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—The Van.

WEEKS' THEATRE, Chambers street—The Van.

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well's Island, and his medical staff, great justice. From reliable authority we are fully convinced that none are appointed on his staff but graduates, principally from our city colleges, and of the very highest character. No one can be appointed to a position in the Penitentiary hospital unless the applicant be recommended and vouched for as possessing high medical abilities and good moral character. These commendatory letters must come from physicians and surgeons of high and known standing in their profession. We learn that the charge of treating compound fracture with calomel and jalap" was not applied to Dr. Banger and his staff, as this occurrence did not take place at the hospital under his charge. Dr. S. has had long service and experience in our public hospitals, and has, we believe, always given satisfaction to the public. It is pretty safe to suppose that his medical appointments will be good ones.

Our Havana correspondence, published in another column, states that a rumor prevailed previous to the departure of the steamer, that General Cordero had been suspended. The name of his successor had not transpired. The unfortunate Felix sailed for Cadix on the last inst., but what his fate may be ultimately is unknown. The report relative to the voluntary abolition of slavery by the planters is said to be well founded, however absurd it appears.

The dry goods store of J. W. Fryer & Co., of Albany, was entered and robbed of \$8,000 worth of property on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning George Robertson, David King, John Smith, and Samuel Fisher, all of this city, were arrested on board a yacht at the dock at Castleton, by the police of Albany. They confessed the burglary, and were committed to prison to answer.

The brig Wm. T. Dugan, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, lost several of her hands by yellow fever. Joseph Babcock, son of the captain, died on the 17th ult. as Port au Prince; Wm. Eames, of New York, on the 25th; and at sea, on the 31st, Orisp Aspin, of New York. The brig Delafield, also arrived yesterday from the same place, lost two of her seamen—John Smith, on shore on the 23d, and at sea on the 7th inst., John H. Bogart, both by yellow fever.

The case of Lyman Cole was adjourned yesterday, the District Attorney refusing to fix the day on which it should be resumed, and stating that he would try him on some other indictment. In regard to the contempt case, Mr. Busted intends that it shall come on if possible on Saturday morning next.

The Board of Aldermen met in convention last evening, in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing the civil and criminal court clerks of this city, and their deliberations resulted in the election of clerks for three districts, among whom was Wm. H. O'Connell, long connected with the daily press, who received a unanimous vote.

In the Board of Councilmen a long preamble and resolutions were offered, lecturing the Mayor for his denial of the right of the Board to interfere with the police force, and postponing indefinitely the proposition to add thirty-three members to the police department. This pitiful attempt to snub the Mayor will fall to the effect intended by its promoters. The Commissioners of Emigration last evening appropriated one thousand dollars to defray the expense of preparing Castle Garden for the reception of emigrants. A series of rules regulating the landing of passengers were adopted.

In consequence of the absence of the Mayor and the Recorder last evening, the Board of Supervisors were unable to organize for the transaction of the ordinary business. A few bills were received and referred, and the Board adjourned to the first Monday in July.

The American Council at Philadelphia—Its Probable Results.

Whatever may be the results of the present discussion on the platform of the American party, the meeting of the Convention at Philadelphia must exercise a wide and potent influence on the movements of parties between this and the next Presidential election. It is quite doubtful whether this influence can be seriously affected by the upshot of the pending discussion on the platform. It would probably be felt none the less, even though the Convention were to split asunder on the slavery question. Whatever may be done now, the past course and policy of the Know Nothing body has already given a new direction to the political tide, and it seems very unlikely that any event can intercept its effect upon the elections of the next two years and the Presidential contest of 1856.

We have already published an estimate—founded on the recent elections in Massachusetts and Virginia, and also on the recorded number of the American Councils in the several States—which goes to show that the number of Know Nothing votes in the United States falls but little short at the present time of a million and a half. This great number of citizens are probably divided among from five to six thousand separate Councils.

Now these are great and important facts. The organization, under a comprehensive name and with a view to the election of a President, of such a vast body of men is a fact far more important and significant than all the abstractions or philosophical theories that may be incorporated in or excluded from the platform of the party. It is manifest that the old whig party has already disappeared from the face of the earth. Not a single wreck of its former self survives in any of the States in any political shape; here, we have now and then a galvanic twitch from the corpse, but it only serves to bring ridicule on a relic of antiquity which ought to be respectable, and meets with no sort of response in any of the other States. It becomes, day by day, more evident that the great contest in 1856 must be between the democracy, damaged and shattered as it has been by the present wretched administration, and this new Know Nothing party. These are the only really antagonistic parties in the Union, and if there is to be any contest at all it must be between them.

From this point of view, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Council at Philadelphia. More important it is certainly than the mass of the community at all convective or imaginative; perhaps more so than most of the members themselves venture to think. But, at the same time, it is quite clear that the bulk of its importance depends mainly on its future action for good or for evil. If it can remain united, holding itself aloof from the extreme men on either side, and setting before it as its chief end the preservation of the integrity of the Union; and if when the proper time comes, the party it represents can agree upon a suitable man, with enough personal popularity to relieve the party from the whole responsibility of electing him, the chances are imminent that it will sweep the field in 1856, in opposition to the democracy, reorganized as it will be for a desperate fight.

Another important point or feature in the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia is the obvious impossibility of devising any platform that will be satisfactory to the extremes of the North and the South on the subject of slavery. The sooner such a notion is wholly and finally abandoned as visionary, the better it will be for the Convention, and the more quickly will their business be performed. Neither is it, in plain truth, good policy for a mere Convention convened for general purposes, like that at present sitting at Philadelphia, to transform itself into a Congress, and to attempt to legislate on a question in no wise brought before them. We are wholly at a loss to see what business the Convention at Philadelphia has to take steps regarding the future condition of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It is quite certain that men of large and comprehensive mind, and national instincts and purposes would never fritter away their strength on isolated questions which are only likely to be brought up at long intervals of time in Congress for special and practical legislation.

Pleanty of grounds remain, however, among the public questions of the day, on which a party may be constructed with a fair prospect of stability and success, and which contain no germ of disorder or disunion among the associates. Such a ground appears to be the corruption and folly of the two old parties. A better ground for organization still is opposition to the imbecility, wickedness and other mischievous traits of the present administration. Both of these contain scores of sound and serviceable planks for a platform for the new party. Take any man at hazard and the chances are that, unless he be an officeholder, he is ready to join in opposing both the old parties and the present administration without reference to the political consequences. In fact, it would be impossible to invent a more universally popular ground to stand on. North and South, right and left, men are acquainted with the trickery and folly and wickedness of the Pierce administration; each one has some particular objection to make; one denounces the Greytown outrage, another cannot forgive the miserable weakness displayed in the debate with Spain, a third has on his heart the renegade course pursued by the President on the Nebraska bill, a fourth has not forgotten the glorious promises of the inaugural or their shameful violation; and, as all administrations are necessarily unpopular with the masses, this one, which has earned for itself surpassing contempt and hatred, has sunk to a depth of obloquy which of itself would insure the success of any party fairly arrayed against it. Twist, and writhes as they will, the democratic party must be driven to support this administration if the Know Nothings put prominently forward their opposition to it; and what sort of a fight will the "ancient democracy" make, with all their pluck and all their numbers, when it comes to defending, flat-footed, the sack of Greytown, the re-opening of the slavery sore, the pro-slavery acts of a converted-free soiler, the wholesale corruption now flourishing at Washington, the shameful prostitution of the national dignity by the foreign appointments, and each and all the unpeackable follies and infamies which have marked the disgraceful administration of Franklin Pierce? They may shrink the load, and there is small doubt but they will, if the Know Nothings give them a chance by building on some other platform than opposition to the administration.

NEAL DOW ON THE DEFENCE.—Neal Dow, the author of the Prohibitory law, and the last patron of the measure who has imbrued his hands in human blood, has written a long apology for his conduct at Portland; in which he endeavors to show that he ordered the people of that city to be shot down in the streets in order to prevent their tearing or burning down the City Hall, and destroying the liquor. This defence presents many curious points. In the first place, we have nothing but Neal Dow's opinion as to the intention of the mob. He chooses to think they intended to burn the City Hall. Persons who were among them, and who have found respectable organs in the newspapers of the place deny that any such intention was entertained for an instant. The officer of militia to whom Neal Dow first offered the post of executioner and who boldly refused to act, has positively declared that there was no symptom among the crowd of any such design as justified a resort to violence on the part of the authorities. And in truth when we think of it, every man must see that the burning of a City Hall is by no means an act which a crowd would be likely to commit without some extraordinary and intolerable provocation. To bring the case home to ourselves. Suppose a crowd assembled here on any occasion of public interest; would any one expect that it would be likely to meditate injury to the City Hall or any other monument? Would not in plain words the worst of the Bowery boys be ready to fight if need were, in defence of a building inseparably connected in his mind with the grandeur and growth of his native city? Neal Dow's assumption, to say the least of it, is not based on anything like a probability.

Again, what is the abstract moral view of the liquor question? Neal Dow and his party say that liquor is a pernicious substance, a poison, and so forth, which ought to be prohibited. In the West and in parts of the country where the laws are administered with laxity, they stimulate women, children and fanatics to attack liquor stores, and more than once we have had to record an account of a similar outrage, applauded by the teetotal organs. Yet here at Portland it seems that when the crowd wanted to destroy the liquor belonging to the city grogshop, Neal Dow called out his soldiers and shot them down. There is some strange inconsistency here. Either liquor is a good thing, and in that case the destroyers of it in the West should be tried and punished, and the Prohibitory people stopped off; or it is a bad thing, and, if so, why did Neal Dow shoot people to prevent their destroying it? Either horn of the dilemma seems fatal to the temperance patriarch.

At all events, whatever excuses Mr. Dow may make, and whatever arguments may be adduced in the controversy, one thing is quite certain: this teetotal system, which is of doubtful constitutionality and a clear infringement of the rights of mankind, leads directly to riot, bloodshed and disorder. A course of legislation which creates such hostility among an intelligent people must have some weak points in its character; and these, with their consequences, are quite sufficient to show that all prohibitory legislation is wrong in principle and is not adapted to any portion of the people.

WEED ON FILLMORE.—Thurlock Weed never lets slip an opportunity to give ex-President Fillmore a dig when a good chance offers. Weed is a famous example of the opposite of the good Christian maxim—"Love one another." He revenges the matter, and reads it late one another—by all means hate one another, particularly if they are politicians. For

a long time Weed hated Bennett of the HERALD, and took every occasion to give him a dig, but of late ex-President Fillmore has become the principal target for Weed's christianlike maledictions. Hardly three days pass in which time he does not fly an arrow into the respectable character of the amiable ex-President, who of late has been beyond the reach of his missiles, and therefore heads him not.

The Campaign in the Crimea—Important Successes of the Allies.

The complexion of the news received by the Atlantic seems favorable to the prospects of the Allies in the Crimea. The impulse given to the energies of their governments at home by the murmurings of popular discontent, has already made itself manifest in some important advantages obtained in that quarter. They have to thank them for the principle so strenuously advocated by Layard—that of putting the right men in the right places. Troops enough and money enough they could command to carry out their plans; but their blind disregard of this fundamental condition of strategic as well as administrative success, has hitherto baffled all their calculations and disconcerted all their projects. It required a pressure from public opinion so significant as to menace the very framework of aristocratical institutions, to convince English administrations of their unpatriotic errors. Even Louis Napoleon, notwithstanding the despotic restraints which he has imposed upon the French press, has seen fit to profit by the lessons of English journalism. The recent changes which have taken place in the commands of the French army are concessions to the polity expressed, but still unequivocal censures to which it has from time to time given intimation respecting the character of the French as well as of the English military and naval appointments. The results that have been accomplished since the recent changes in both commands, demonstrate at once the justice of these strictures and the utility of opposing the dictates of common sense to professional prejudices and ministerial routine. Since the acts of the Aberdeen administration were first overhauled in Parliament the condition of the English troops in the Crimea has gradually ameliorated, until now we are told that they are in as satisfactory a state, as regards both physique and morale, as any army can be. Since the overcaution and personal infirmities of Canrobert and the senile imbecility of Raglan have been substituted or neutralized by the daring and restless energy of the hero of the Dahra and the professional incapacity of Dundas replaced by the quick eye and dashing intrepidity of Sir Edmund Lyons, a vitality and vigor have been imparted to the operations of the Allies, which, if persevered in, may ensure the solution of that difficult problem—the capture of Sebastopol.

To judge accurately of the importance of these professional changes, as well as of the recent successes to which they have led, it is necessary to enter somewhat more in detail into the latter. It appears that between the central bastion of the fortifications of Sebastopol and the sea the Russians had formed a large place d'armes, where they were about to assemble considerable forces to assist them in their sorties. General Pelissier seeing at once the advantage which such a point d'appui would give the enemy, determined to carry the place by assault, which was accordingly done by the French after two nights' desperate fighting. The loss of the Russians in this affair is estimated by the French General to be from 5,000 to 6,000 men. This dashing operation, and the success which attended it, place the military talents and energy of Pelissier in a favorable contrast with those of his predecessor, and of his English associate, Lord Raglan. It was followed up on the 25th by another equally judicious movement—the taking possession of the line of the Tchernaya by the French, and the establishment of a camp at Tchorgoum. It is stated in addition that an immediate attack is to be made upon the force under Liprandi by an allied army of 100,000 men.

The results of the second expedition to Kerch, the details of which will be found in another column, are, however, of much greater importance than any present military advantages, inasmuch as they compromise in a great degree the fate of the campaign. The destruction by the Allies of the forts which protect the Sea of Azoff, and the occupation of the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsula of Kerch, place in their possession the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories, and enable them to cripple to some extent their interior trade. Besides this, the occupation of the Straits will interrupt the supplies which the Russian forces in the Crimea have been hitherto drawing from the Sea of Azoff, and render the sustenance of a large army in the peninsula a matter of extreme difficulty—cut off as it would be from all supplies by sea. It is supposed that it was the apprehension of this expedition, and its results, that deterred the Russians from accumulating an overwhelming force in the Crimea.

In connection with these successes, it is rumored that a decided change has taken place in the disposition of the Russian government, and that the peace party are again in the ascendant—the Grand Duke Constantine having resigned his office of Grand Admiral. It is scarcely necessary to say that in this instance, as well as in many others, the report is too near the flash for it to carry with it much gravity. The policy of Russia—the offspring of so many ambitious and enterprising minds, and the deliberate result of a century of calculation—is not to be diverted from its purpose or changed in a moment by these first calamities of the war. They are counterbalanced by the successes which Russian arms have achieved up to this point of the campaign, and they may be neutralized by the future advantages which they may win. So far from seeing in these successes of the Allies any immediate prospect of Russia conceding the points in dispute, we believe that they will only serve to confirm her still more strongly in her obstinacy. She is as yet far removed from the prostrate condition in which alone it would be consistent with her honor or her dignity to submit.

A NEW PRIMA DONNA AT THE OPERA.—The Academy of Music announce, after postponement, that on Saturday next, a new American prima donna will make her debut in the character of Linda di Chamounix, in the opera of that name. The lady, who is named Miss Hensler, is, we understand, equally gifted in point of personal attractions and musical talent. She was originally, and remained till some two years back, a singer in the choir of a Boston church; but the singular purity and beauty of her voice made so profound an impression on

several connoisseurs who heard her that it was thought decidedly worth her while to complete her musical education under the best advantages that money could procure. She was accordingly sent to Paris, where she studied two years at the Conservatoire, and closed her course of study by carrying off with peculiar felicit a prize awarded to the ablest of the many able proficientes attending that school. From thence she went to Milan, where she made her debut in Linda, with remarkable success; and has now returned to try her fortune as an opera singer among her own countrymen. We have no doubt but her reception will be worthy of the promise she has held out, and the exertions she has made to fulfill it.

By the way, there was some time since a critic attached to one of the daily journals of this city, who having vainly endeavored to persuade the Academy of Music to perform a composition of his, attacked its character, accused it of neglecting the object for which it had been established, and pronounced it a "living lie." What will this gentleman do now? He can hardly call the engagement of Miss Hensler a violation of the understanding that the Academy was to encourage music in America. Had he not better make up his mind to forget old scores, go to the Academy, do justice to Miss Hensler, and then perhaps the gentlemen of the Academy will give his Statute another chance?

THE JUDICIARY IN DANGER.—One of our cotemporaries, from some cause or other, is very savage upon one of the Judges who has lately been elected by the people of this city to dispense justice and the moral law from the bench. Our cotemporary accuses the Judge of disguising his "shameful acts" by the mantle of the law—that his conduct is worse than that of the "lowest rowdy and bruiser" in the city—that many believe he is connected with "thieves, blacklegs, procurers and others of like ilk"—that he "daily disgraces the bench he occupies," and that our judiciary "in numberless instances have done their utmost to shield crime and defeat the calls of justice."

These are the charges which a respectable cotemporary makes against the Justices of this city. What a picture is presented if they are true! and how necessary it is that they should be thoroughly investigated, that the bench may be purged of the bad reputation into which it has fallen!

We have been connected with the American press during thirty-five years, and never remember to have seen such language used to any Judge by any newspaper before the instance in question. We have heard of editors of newspapers being cited before courts for contempt, arising from the publication of reviews of proceedings in an article or report; but if the extracts above quoted, and applied to a portion of the judiciary of this city, do not constitute the highest degree of contempt there is no strength in the English language. It is the duty of the Judge alluded to to protect himself by disproving the charges, or abandon his seat on the bench at once.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

New Hampshire United States Senators.

ELECTION OF JAMES BELL AND JOHN P. HALE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONVENE, June 13, 1855.

The House, as per assignment, this afternoon proceeded to the election of United States Senators, with the following result:

Whole number of votes.....311
Necessary for a choice.....156

James Bell had.....224
John P. Hale.....87

Whole number of votes.....307
Necessary for a choice.....154

John P. Hale.....208
John Eastman.....199

John H. George.....199
George W. Morrison.....199

Edward Burke.....199
John L. Wells.....199

The Senate will not go into an election before to-morrow, and possibly not under two days from this.

Grand Temperance Jubilee at Lafayette, La.

LAFAYETTE, La., June 13, 1855.

This being the day that the Prohibitory Liquor law goes into effect, the temperance party had a grand celebration in this city. The attendance from the surrounding counties was very large, and the proceedings were exceedingly harmonious and enthusiastic. An oration was delivered by the Rev. S. L. Breckenridge, and addresses were made by several other speakers. The city was illuminated, and there is every demonstration manifested to execute the law.

Case of Ex-Postmaster Kendall, &c.

BALTIMORE, June 13, 1855.

Both cases against ex-Postmaster Kendall have been postponed to the next session of the court.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court have refused indictments against mail agents for opening letters.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1855.

Hon. J. B. Bright is now here. The New York Harbor has been approved by the Government. The buildings are to be erected this summer.

Land warrants are scarce at \$1.10.

No definite action upon Reeder's case has yet been taken by the Cabinet.

New York Thieves Arrested.

ALBANY, June 13, 1855.

The drygoods store of W. J. Fryer & Co., corner of Hamilton street and Broadway, was robbed of goods valued at \$6,000 last night. Early this morning the police, headed by Chief Morgan, succeeded in capturing the burglars. They were taken at Castleton, about six miles down the river, and gave their names as Robertson, King, Smith, and Fisher. They came up to Castleton, from New York, in a vessel, and from thence made their way to this city in a skiff. They confessed the robbery, and when taken they were carrying off the goods for New York. They claim to belong to that city.

The Fire at Hilldale, Ohio.

TOLDO, O., June 13, 1855.

Only four warehouses were destroyed at the fire in Hilldale, yesterday. They belonged respectively to Messrs. Wood, Mitchell, May & Hathaway, and McDaniels. Loss not ascertained. Probably \$30,000.

several connoisseurs who heard her that it was thought decidedly worth her while to complete her musical education under the best advantages that money could procure. She was accordingly sent to Paris, where she studied two years at the Conservatoire, and closed her course of study by carrying off with peculiar felicit a prize awarded to the ablest of the many able proficientes attending that school. From thence she went to Milan, where she made her debut in Linda, with remarkable success; and has now returned to try her fortune as an opera singer among her own countrymen. We have no doubt but her reception will be worthy of the promise she has held out, and the exertions she has made to fulfill it.